HE SWINGS AROUND THE CIRCLE ONCE MORE-VINDICATES "MY POLICY"-LEAVES THE CONSTITUTION IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE, AND PRONOUNCES HIS BENEDICTION. To the People of the United States : The robe of office, by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forhearance and sooperation of the American people, in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify, party ends to subserve, or personal quarcels to avence at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my carnest desire is to see the Constitution of the Republic again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people-North, South, East, and West-prosperous and happy under its wise provisions. In surrendering the high office to which I was called four years ago, at a memorable and terrible erisis, it is my privilege, I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assailed and aspersed by political leaders, to and wishes my policy restore the Union has been obnexious. In a period of difficulty and turmoll, almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion and the assassination of the then President, it was, perhaps, too much on my part to expect from devoted partisans, who rode on the waves of excitement which at that time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magnanimity which I sought to recommend and enforce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely further on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far atta ned. Doubtless had I at the con mencement of my term of office, unhesitatingly lent powers, and perverted them to purposes and plans outside of the Constitution, and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation and of general and oppressive disqualification, I would have been builed as all that was true, loyal, and discern ing, as the reliable bead of a party, whatever I might have been as the Executive of a nation. Unwilling, however, to accede to propositions of extremists, and bo to obey at every personal hazard my oath to defend the Constitution, I need not, perhaps, be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only rewards for upholding Constitutional rights and laws have been the con ness of having attempted to do their duty, and the ealm judgment of history. At the time a mysterious Providence assigned to me the office of President I was by the terms of the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of nearly a million of mea under arms. One of my first acts was to disband and restore to the vocations of civil life this immense host, and to divest myself, so far as I could, of the unparalleled powers then incident to the office and the times. Whether or not in this step I was right, and how far deserving of the approbation of all the people, all can now, on reflection, judge, when re-mended of the ruinous condition of public affairs that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast number of men. The close of our demestic conflict found the army cager to distinguish itself in a new field by an effort to punish European in tervention in Mexico. By many it was believed and arged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proevedings, a foreign war, in which both sides would cheer fully unite to vindicate the honor of the national flag and further illustrate the national prowess, should be the surest and speedlest way of awakening national enthusiasm, reviving devotion to the Union, and occupying a force concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of active campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were for the time being in the direction indicated. Taking advantage of that feeling, it would have been easy, as the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and with sli the power and patronage of the Presidential office at my disposal, to turn the concentrated strength of the na tion against French Interference in Mexico, and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people. It is proper, in this connection, that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the measures relating to Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau, contrary to most precedents in the experiences of public men. The powers thus placed within my grasp, were declined as being in violau of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate rather than lessen the discords naturally resulting from our civil war. With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct at pleasure the destinies of the Republic, and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws. Let the people, whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been their present condition had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, of personal out, and the desire to wield additional pow er, and perhaps thousands or tens of thousands of lives sucrificed to visions of false glory. Let them with justice consider that if I have not unduly magnified my office the public burdens have not been increased by my acts. It cannot, therefore, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind, which to the detriment of the peoples' rights and liberties ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and to accomplish its purposes panders too often to popular prejudices and party sims. What then have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts ! Those acts need not, at this time, an elaborate explation. They have elsewhere been comprehensively stated and fully discussed, and become a part of the Nation's his tory. By them I am ready to be judged, knowing that kowever imperfect they at least show to the impartial mind that sole ambition has been to restore the Union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and detend the Constitution. I cannot be censured if my efforts have been impeded in the interests of party faction, and if a policy which was intended to reassure and conciliate the people of both sections of the country was brade the occasion of inflaming and dividing still further those who were only recently in arms against each other, yet, as individuals and citizens, were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever believe, of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the Government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union; and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, to extinguish heart burnings and enmittes, and to prevent troubles in the South which, retarding material prosperity in that region, injuriously affected the whole country, I am quite content to rest my case with the more deliberate judgment of the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the distant future. The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side under stood the other, and had this simple fact sild its conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgment of the terrible wrong, and the expression of better feeling and earnest endeavor at atonement shown and felt. In the prompt ratification of Constitutional Amendments by the Southern States at the lose of the war, not accepting the war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error which now only time can cure, and which, even at this late day, we should endeavor to palliate, experispeing, moreover, as all have done, the frightful cost of the arbitrament of the sword. Let us in the future cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that not until the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed will our people forget the lessons of the war, and that remembering them from whatever cause, peace between sections and States may be perpetual. The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest governments of ancient and modern times, teaches us that we have everything to fear from a departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the undue ascendancy of men allowed assume power in what fare considered desperate emergencies. Sylla, on becoming master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies and to consolidate the power of his party. He estab lished military colonies throughout Italy, deprived of the full Roman franchise the inhabitants of the Italian towns who had opposed his usurpation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers, and conferred citisenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed him, thus creating at Rome a kind of body-guard for his protection. After having fiven Rome over to slaughter, and tyrannized beyond all example over those opposed to him and the legions, his berrible instrument of wrong, Sylla could yet feel safe in aying down the ensigns of power so dreadfully abused, and in mingling freely with the families and riends of his myriad victims. The fear which he had uspired continued after his voluntary abdication, and even in retirement his will was law to a people who had

that in the time which has since elapsed, human nature and exigencies in governments have not greatly changed. Who, a few years ago, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that in a brief period of bitter experience everything demanded in the name of military emergency, or dictated by caprice, would come to be considered as mere matters of course. That conscription, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to mulitary rule, and disfranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage merely to accomplish party ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the people of the Republic. It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President, however devoted or determined he may be. That unless the people interpose there is no power under the Constition to check a dominant majority of two-thirds of the Congress of the United States. An appeal to the nation is attended with too much delay to meet emergency; while if left free to act the people would correct in time such evils as might follow legislative usurpation. There is danger that the same power which disregards the Constitation will deprive them of the right to change their rulers except by revolution. We have already seen the urisdiction of the Judiciary circumscribed when it was apprehended that the Courts would decide against laws having for their sole object the supremacy of party; while the veto power lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people, and exercised by Washington and his successors, has been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the National Legislature. The Constitution evidently contemplates that when a bill is returned with the President's objections it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such, however, has not been the practice under the present party rule. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under parinfluences are not likely through patriotic motives to admit their error and thereby weaken their own or ganizations by solemnly confessing it under their official path. Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive, Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs has developed a defect which, under the aggressive tendency of the Legislative Department of the Government, may readily work its overthrow. It may, however, be remedied without disturbing the harmony of the instrument. The veto power is generally exercised upon constitutional grounds; and whenever it s so applied and the bill returned with the Executive's reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be musediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United states for its decision. If its constitutionality shall be declared by that tribunal it, should then become a law. But if the decision is otherwise it should fail, without any power in Congress to reënact and make it valid. In cases m which the veto rests upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and in which no constitutional question is involved, I would not change the fundamental law; for, in such cases, no permanent evil can be incorporated into the Federal system. It is obvious that without such an amendment the Government, as it existed under the Constitution prior to the Rebellion, may be wholly subverted and overthrown by a twe-thirds majority in Congress. It is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and how rapidly the people may lose (I do not say have lest) their liberties by an anchecked and uncontrollable majority in the law-making power. And whenever deprived of their rights, how powerless they are to regain them! Let us turn for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress, which has acted in such utter dis-regard of the Constitution, while public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and explated sins of the South, and the servants of the people n high places, have boldly betrayed their trust, broken their oaths of obedience to the Constitution, and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice, and good government. When the Rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriot soldiers amid the dangers of the battle-field, these men crept, without question, into place and power in the national councils. After all danger had passed, when no armed foe remained-when a penitent people bowed their heads to the flag, and renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, then it was that pretended patriots appeared before the nation and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression of the Rebellion. They have since persistently sought to inflame the prejudices engendered between the sections to retard the restoration of peace and barmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four years' war. They have prevented the return of peace and the restoration of the Union; in every way rendered delusive the purposes, promises, and pledges by which the Army was marshaled, treason rebuked, and rebellion crushed; and made the liberties of the people, and the rights and powers of the President, objects of constant attack. They have wrested from the President his constitutional power of supreme command of the Army and Navv; they have destroyed the strength and efficacy of the Executive Department, by making subordinate officers independent of, and able to defy their Chief; they have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant, and treacherous Cabinet officer; they have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardon: rendered null and void acts of elemency grant-ed to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation, by legislative attempts to exercise this power in favor of party adherents; they have conspired to change the system of our Government, by preferring charges against the President, in the form of articles of impeachment, and contemplating, before hearing or trial, that he should be placed in arrest, held in durance, and, when it became their pleasure to pronounce his sentence, driven from place and power in disgrace; they have, in time of peace, increased the National debt by a reckless expenditure of the public moneys, and thus added to the burdens which already weigh upon the people; they have permitted the nation to suffer the evils of a deranged currency to the phancement in price of all the necessaries of life; they have maintained a large standing army for the enforce ment of their measures of oppression; they have engaged in close legislation, and built up and encouraged monopolies, that the few might be enriched at the expense of of the many; they have failed to act upon important treaties, thereby endangering our present peaceful relations with foreign powers. Their course of usurpation has not been limited to inroads upon the Executive De partment. By useonstitutional and oppressive enact-ments the people of ten States of the Union have been re-duced to a condition more intolerable than that from which the patriots of the Revolution rebelled. Millions of American citizens can now say of their oppressors with more truth than our fathers did of British tyrants. that they have "forbidden the Governments to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended until their assent should be obtained;" that they have "refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature," a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only; that they have "made judges dependent upon their will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries;" that they have erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance; that they have affected to render the military independent and superior to the civil power; combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by ourselves; quar tered large bodies of armed troops among us; protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States; imposed taxes upon us without our consent; deprived us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury; taken away our charters; incited domestic insurrection among us; abolished our most valuable laws; altered fundamentally the forms of our Government; suspended our own Legislatures and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whateoever. This catalogue of crimes, long as it is, is not yet complete. The Constitution vests the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Encouraged by this promise of a refuge from tyranny, a citizen of the United States, who, by the order of a military commander, given under the sanction of a cruel and deliberate edict of Congress, had been denied the Constitutional rights of liberty of conscience, freedom of the press and of speech, personal freedom from military arrest, of being held to answer for crime only upon presentment of an indictment, of trial by jury, of the writ of habeas corpus, and the protection of a civil and constitutional Government. A citizen thus deeply wronged appeals to the Supreme Court for the protection guaranteed him by the organic law of the land. At once a flerce and excited majority, by the ruthless hand of legislative power, stripped the ermine from the judges, transferred the sword of justice to the General, and remanded the oppressed citizen to a degradation and bondage worse

than death. It will also be recorded as one of the mar-

bellion. Indeed, the remarkable failures in this care were so often repeated, that for propriety's sake, if for no other reason, it become at last necessary to extend to him an unconditional pardon. What more plainly than this illustrates the extremity of party management and inconsistency on one hand, and of factious vindictiveness and intolerance on the other. Patriotism will hardly be encouraged when in such a record it sees that its instant reward may be most virulent party abuse and obloquy, if not attempted disgrace. Instead of seeking to make treason odious, it would in truth seem to have been their purpose rather to make the defense of the Constitution and Union a crime, and to punish fidelity to an oath of office, if counter to party dictation, by all the means at their command. Happily for the peace of the country, the war has determined against the assumed power of the States to withdraw at pleasure from the Union. The institution of Slavery also found its destruction in a Rebellion commenced in its interest. It should be borne in mind, however, that the war neither impaired nor destroyed the Constitution, but, on the contrary, preserved its existence and made apparent its real power and enduring strength. All the rights granted to the States or reserved to the people are therefore intact. Among those rights is that of the people of each State to declare the qualifications of their own State electors. It is now assumed that Congress can control this vital right which can never be taken away from the States without impairing the fundamental principle of the Government itself. It is necessary to the existence of the States as well as to the pro. tection of the liberties of the people; for the right to select the elector in whom the political power of the State shall be lodged involves the right of the State to govern itself. When deprived of this prerogative the States will have no power worth retaining.
All will be gone and they will be subjected to the arbitrary will of Congress. The Government will then be centralized, if not by the passage of laws, then by the adoption, through partisan influence, of an amendment directly in conflict with the original cesign of the Constitution. This proves how necessary it is the people should require the administration of the three great Departments of the Government to be strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trespass on the other, nor, above all to encroach upon the reserved rights of the people and the States. The troubles of the past four years will prove to the nation blessings if they produce so desirable a result. Upon those who became young men amid the sound of cannon and the din of arms, and who quietly returned to the farms, the factories, and the schools of the land, will principally devolve the selemn perpetuating the Union of the States, in defense of which hundreds of thousands of their comrades expired, and hundreds of millions of national obligations were incurred. A manly people will not neg lect the training necessary to resist aggression, but they should be jealous lest the civil be made subordinate to the military element. We need to encourage, in every legitimate way, a study of the Constitution, for which the war was waged-a knowledge of, and reverence for. whose wise checks by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors, will be the only hope of preserving the Republic. The young men of the nation not yet under the control of party must resist the tendency to centralization, an outgrowth of the great Rebellion, and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of the "United States," and that where the States surrendered certain great for the sake of a more perfect union, they retained rights as valuable and important as those they relinquished for the common weal. This sound old doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the attempt to secode, and a kindred theory, that these States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their borders, must be received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by corrupt combinations of the commercial centers, which, plethoric from wealth, annually me grate to the capital of the nation to purchase special legislation. Until the representatives of the people in Congress more fully exhibit the diverse views, and the inter ests of the whole nation, and laws cease to be made with out full discussion at the behest of some party leader, there will never be a proper respect shown by the law-making power, either to the judicial, or executive branch of the Government. The generation just beginning to use the ballot box, it is be lieved, only need that their attention should be called to these considerations to vindicate by their votes that they

the Union, one and inseparable." ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., March 4, 1869.

wish their representatives to observe all the restraints

which the people, in adopting the Constitution, intended

to impose on party excess. Chinly reviewing my administration of the Government, I feel that (with a sense

of accountability to God, having conscientiously en

deavored to discharge my whole duty) I have nothing to

regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy

which have followed the rejection of forbearance, mag-

nanimity and, constitutional rule, are known and

deplored by the nation. It is a matter of pride and grati-

fication, in retiring from the most exalted

position in the gift of a free people, to

feel and know that in a long, arduous, and eventful pub-

lie life my action has never been influenced by desire for

gain, and that I can, in all sincerity, inquire, Whom have

I defrauded ! Whom have I oppressed ! or at whose hand

have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith ! No responsibility for wars that have been waged, or blood

that has been shed rests upon me. My thoughts have

been those of peace, and my effort has ever been to allay

contentions among my countrymen. Forgetting the

past, let us return to the first principles of the Govern-

ment, and unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe

upon it in ineffacable characters, "The Constitution and

set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The

THE CHAMPION \$1,000 WRESTLING MATCH.

The champion wrestling match between Homer Lane of New-York and Joe Johnston of Troy took place last evening at No. 600 Broadway. The hall was worthy of the audience and entertainment. Ascending a filthy staircase, an admittance was had to a room through

place last evening at No. 600 Broadway. The hall was worthy of the audience and entertainment. Ascending a fifthy staircase, an admittance was had to a room through a dirty, broken-down hallway. The room, or hall, once entered, had the appearance of a common doz pit. The effluvin was sickening, and while bad tobacco funes ascended to the ceiling, nicotine juice besmeared the floor. The faces of the audience bespoke their owners as highly intellectual individuals, in the matter for which they had assembled at least. The hall is about 10 feet deep and some 15 feet wide, and into this were crowded about 300 people. A small stage at the end of the room, the width of the hall, and not over 10 feet deep, was the place wherein the gladiators performed. With the exception of some 50 "reserved seats" (why they were called "reserved. 300 one could imagene, since there were no other seats in the place), the audience were obliged to stand—a privilege for which to cents was demanded.

About 8 o'clock that inestimable "master of ceremonies," Harry Hill, informed the audience (public he called them), that an impromptu affair could be gotten up, if "any of the public present washed it." Thereupon a couple of fellows commenced tickling each other's less with their toos, until one of them found himself on the broad of his back. This act was gone though with once more. An "affair" for \$50 was next announced between no "stranger in a foreign land," who had no friends, and another big fellow who had plenty of friends. These men gripped each other, and commenced parrying with their legs in the broad-aword fashion. For a half hour they pulled each other's coat collars, until these whole vestments were brought half way over their heads. For a time it seemed as if each man was endeavoring to pull the other over his head, but fit this neither succeeded. This "affair" after a half hour; pulling was declared a draw. It was followed by another struggle, between a man with a very thick head of hair and another with a very thin one. This, al

COMMENCEMENT OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDI-CAL COLLEGE.

The ninth annual Commencement exercises of the Homeopathic Medical Coilege of New-York took place last evening in the Historical Society's Hall, corner be recorded as one of the marpermitted themselves to be enslaved. What but a subtle
knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had
become changed, discouraged, and utterly broken in
spirit could have induced this daring assumption? What
but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to
leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently
be fel her, could have justified the conclusions of the Dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment? We find

THE XLIST CONGRESS.

Below we present a complete list as far as yet chosen of the XLIst Congress, which assembles at Washington to-day: Term expires.

MISSOURI.

1873. Charles D. Drake.

1875. Carl Schutz. Term expires Term expires.

ALABAMA.

1871. Willard Warner.

1873. George E. Spencer.

ARKANAS.

1873. Benjamis F. Rice.

CALIFORNIA.

1873. Consina Cole.

1875. Eugent Casserly. 1875. Carl Schutz.
SERRASKA.
1871. John M. Thayer.
1875. *Thomas W. Tipton.
1873. James W. Nye.
1875. *William M. Stewart. 1873. Orris S. Ferry. 1875. William A. Buckinghan NEW-JRHSEY.
1871. Alexander G. Cattell.
1875. John P. Stockton.
NEW YORK.
1873. Rosene Carking.
1875. Reuben E. Fenton. DRIAWARE. 1871. Willard Saulsbury. 1875. Thomas F. Bayard 1871. Joseph C. Abbott. 1873. John Pool. 1971. Homer V. M. Miller. 1873. Joshua Hill. OHIO. 1873. John Sherman. 1875. Allen G. Thurman. 1871. Richard Yates. 1873. Lyman Trambull. 1875. Allen G. Thurman.
1873. Henry W. Corbett.
1873. Henry W. Corbett.
1875. John Scott.
1875. John Scott.
RMGDE BELND.
1871. Henry B. Authony.
1875. "William Sprague.
1877. Themas J. Robertson.
1873. Frederick A. Sanyer. KANNAS.
1871. Elmund G. Ross.
1873. Summel C. Pomeroy.
KENTUCKY.
1871. Thomas C. McCreery.
1873. Garrett Davis. TENNESSEE.
1071 ... Joseph S. Fowler.
1875 .. William G. Brownlow. LOUISIANA. 1871. John S. Harria. 1873. William Pitt Kellogg. 1371. . William Pitt Pessenden. MARYLAND.

1873. George Vickers.

1875. Bulliam T. Hamilton

Massichusstys.

1871. Heary Wilson.

1875. *Charles Summer. tzed.)
YRRONONT.
1373. Jostin S. Morrill.
1315. "George F. Edunards.
VIRGUNIA.

. (No Senators chosen. Str.
Government not orgaland.)
West VIRGUNIA.
1371. Waltona T. Willey.
1075. Arthur I. Roseman.
wascowsts.

Those marked with a star are redicated—seven in all. Republican chosen, 57; Demograts chosen, 11. After the States of Mississippi Texts, and Virginia shall have been reconstructed and reprocessed in the Senate, that body will consist of T members. Mearst, 1this and Miner of Georgia have not yet been admitted to scats in the Senate. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARKANSAS. *Alfred A. Torbert.... 7,636 BESJ. T. B1008.... 10,961 3,325 PLORIDA. John Friend......

IOWA. *GRO. W. MCCRARY. 17.718 Thes. W. Claggett. 12,708 5-613 *William Shyth. 18,732 Wm. R. Lefflegwelli. 13,727 5-856 Wm. R. Astanos 20,119 William Mills. 44,720 5-259 Wm. Localitions. 24,007 Jehn P. Irisch. 16,531 7,705 *Prancius W. Pallerin. 20,409 P. G. Bersin. 13,770 7,707 7,707 CHAS. PORRIOV. 16,5735 C. A. L. Rougell. 6,257 10,518 KANSAS. 29,324 Ches. W. Blair..... 13,969 15,355

23,22 Chis. W. Bishr., 13,609 D, 355
KENTUCKY.
1.701 Lawsich S. Trimere 13,609 11,877
3,548 *W. M. Sweener, 12,706, 9,241
2,305 Jacon S. Gollada V. 9,409 7,166
1,311 J. Phiotron KNett., 10,165 13,255
1,546 *Roya Wiscenstra 13,169 13,269
1,577 Taomas L. Johnson, 14,022 7,945
2,573 Jacons B. Beck., 12,15 10,546
6,627 *John M. Rick., 10,540 3,358 Chas. S. Marshall... San'l W. Langley... Win. E. Habsen... William H. Hays... J. B. English... Oliver W. Boot... LOUISIANA. LOUISIANA.
2,688 Louis St. Martin... 3,863 1,709
8,507 Coleb S. Hust..... 6,808 1,779
8,504 ADDLPHE BAILEY... 17,513 8,919
7,212 McGrant Evan... 11,877 4,405
2,623 Gao W. McGranter. 13,718 10,203

16.713 Ches A Shaw 14,529 2.139 14.291 Alexas Garrelon 5.530 4.651 16.121 R. Willer Farley 22 mt 3.045 13.037 Geo. W. Ladd 8.473 4.364 14.303 Arm Wassell 11,677 2.038 MARYLLAND 14 MARYLAND.
4 SEG *SAN'L HAMBLETON. 12.702 8.907
5.708 *STRINGARD ADDRESS. 12.011 6.975
5.677 *IMORAS SWANN. 12.006 7.389
11.012 *PAYK HARRIL 12.209 10.06
2.779 PREDRICK STONE. 9.304 7.748 L John T. Erser... L Adem E. King... Dan'l E. Weisel... L Wan, J. Albert...

1. *JAKES BUPFINYON. 1.5,973 Phinasier Colb. 3, 198
2. CARES ANES. 13,499 Editard Artery 5,994
2. GENERAT TWITCHELL. 9,974 Editor C. Halley 6,302
4. SANIVE HOSPAN. 11,239 Peter Harrey 8,502
4. BENJ. F. BETEN. 13,109 Cits P. Lord. 5,461
BUSPAT J. BENK. 11,231 Fractic Science 5,461
BUSPAT J. BENK. 11,231 Fractic Option 7,102
7. COD. S. BOUTWELL. 13,714 L. Salionstall. 6,965
8. *Caconog F. Hosp. 14,377 Henry H. Stewns. 4,974
8. WK. B. WASHIDGAN. 14,377 Henry H. Stewns. 4,974
10. HENRY L. DAWAS. 12,209 Abits M. Chapta. 7,499
MICHIGAN. | 10. HENRY L. DAWAS. | 12.200 Anists M. Chapts | 7,420 MICHIGAN. | 1. FRANANDO C. BRANAN. | 12.101 Morrill I. Mills | 20.505 | 2. *W m. L. STUCCUSTON | 25.005 | Henry Classification | 11.205 | A. ARTHE BLAIM. | 12.205 | Lasa M. Crauce. | 16.205 | 4. THOMAS W. FRINKT | 20.943 | Lyman G. Massin, | 13.714 | 5. *Chara D. Concien. | 10.347 | Brun G. Sont. | 14.031 | 6. *Band' and STRICKLAND. | 20.115 | William Newton. | 10.720 | MISSINGSOTA. |

L *Morren S. Wilkinson 22:224 Geo W. Bachelier... 14,545 L Chris, C. Andrews..... 8 NO *Euugna M. Wilson 13,555 Ignatius Dennelly..... 11,229 3,726 917 3,922

5.47 William F. Seitzler., 4,975 432 NEBRANKA. B.718 Amirew J. Poppleton. 5,992 2,726 NEW-JERSEY. 15,214 Namued J. Bayard., 11,508 3,675 15,434 Chanter Hamer., 16,239 95 15,436 *Jones T. Bind., 19,500 4,124 16,402 *Jones T. Bind., 19,500 4,124 16,402 *Jones T. Bind., 19,500 4,124 16,402 *Jones A. Cleveland 19,110 2,248 NEVADA. 6,230 Wm. F. Anderson.... 5,349 881 *THOMAS FITCH

*CLINTON I. CORN. 15.40 JOHN S. Beggt. 8,433

*CLINTON I. CORN. 15.475 David A. Bernes. 11,903

DAVID HYRATON. 18.955 Thomas S. Ketnan. 12,233

JOHN T. DEWERSEN. 15.314 ALEX. A. McKay. 13,335

JOHN T. DEWERSEN. 14,735 Short H. Regers. 13,356

ISRAEL G. LASH. 14,525 Livingston Brown. 11,232

Nathaniel Boylen. 11,103 *Francis R. Shornen 12,192

Alexander H. Jones. 10,329 *Plano Durham. 10,347

ORIGINAL OF COMMERCE. 10,047

7. Alexander H. Jones. 10,329 *Playo Durham. 10,547 OH10.

1. *Joh K. Stavenson. 11,694 Namuel F. Cary. 11,497 Namuel F. Cary. 12,498 Namuel F. Cary. 12,598 Namuel F. Cary. 13,575 Namuel F. Cary. 14,598 Namuel F. Cary. 15,598 Nam **R.LAKIM H. MODRE, 13,773
 Martin D. Fullett. 12,947
 996
 JOHN A. BINGHAM. 13 737
 *JACON A. ANDERS. 14,999
 Daulel T. Lawson. 11,692
 *ZOON A. ANDERS. 14,999
 *Franklin T. Backus. 11,997
 *Prinklin T. Backus. 11,997
 *B. James A. Grantlato. 20,167
 *James McPress. 9,799
 *Dodges. 10,997

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

| PENNSYLVANIA | PENSSYLVANIA | PENS 6. R. Breitenbach.
2. *Wash'ton Townsend
8. Henry S. Eckert.....
9. Oliver J. Dicket....
0. Henry L. Care.... | 11. John Toffer | 10.22 | Day M. Van Aukem 11.522 |
12. Theodors Strong	14.556	Gro. W. Woodward 16.557		
13. Ultress Mericon	12.73	Vetor E. Polostt	12.412	
14. *John B. Packer	15.503	Joseph F. Knips	12.502	
15. Saunel Small	12.519	*Birch J. Haltderkan 15.418		
16. *John Cerry	16.53	Fran M. Komaeli	15.500	
17. Daviel J. Morriell	12.100	John P. Luder	11.500	
18. *W. H. Amstranon	16.500	Levi A. Mackey	14.732	
19. Glenni W. Scofield	16.503	Rasselse Brown	14.355	
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18. Scofield	16.505	Rasselse Brown	14.355	

RHODE ISLAND.

1. THOMAS A. JENCKES. 7335 Olney Arnold.......

2. NATHAN F. DIXON..... 4,135 James Waterbouse... 1. "ISAAC H. DUVAL.... II.369 Henry S. Walker.... 10,729
2. "JARES C. McGREW... 9,149 William G. Brown.... 6,518
3. "JOHN S. WITCHES... 6,214 Chas P. T. Moore... 4,005

Electious are yet to be held in the States of Alabama, six members, Georgia seven, New-Hampshire three, and Connecticut four, making with those already chosen a House of 226 members. When Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia shall have been reconstructed they will be en-

The Hon. John Covede will contest the seat for the XXIst District of Pennsylvania. Two of the return judges reported the result of the election for that district as in the foregoing list, while the third presented a return electing Mr. Covode by 325 majority. In the case of Messrs. Reid and Simpson of South Carolina it is under stood that the proper certificates of election have not yet been presented at Washington, and it is probable that they will not be admitted to seats immediately on the organization of the House.

PARDONS.

President Johnson, taking heed of the maxim to forgive as he hopes to be forgiven, has determined to lorgive and pardon every criminal he can have any pretext for setting at liberty. Marshal Murray has received a pardon for Charles O. Brockway, the notorious counterfeiter, who, in July, 1867, was sentenced to 15 years fu-prisonment at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary and fined \$1 for making counterfest fractional currency. It is said that this man, bad as he is known to be, has already been sufficiently punished, taking into consideration the fact that he had before his arrest given valuable in formation against other counterfeiters. The petition for

It is confidently stated by those who ought to know that pardons will be granted forthwith to Alvah Blaisdell and John McLaren, who were convicted of illicitly removing spirits from the Blatsdell and Eckel distillery, and also to Garniss E. Baker, formerly the first teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, convicted of making false entries in his books.

Brockway's pardon was signed by Marshal Murray, Col.

Wm. P. Wood, and ex-Recorder James M. Smith.

Fire-Marshal Brackett was at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday bearing the evidence against Abraham Marks of No. 79 Suffolk-st., charged with setting fire to his house on the 2d inst. Mrs. Marks testified that the fire was caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp. The Marshal learned that there had been fire in two places, and that Marks had two policies of in surance on his house—one in the Rutgers Insurance Company for \$800, and the second in the Pacific for \$600. The property of Marks, aithough insured for \$1,400, was worth only about \$300. On discovering this condition of things, the Marshal summoned the agent of the Pacific Insurance Co. who, under oath, stated that he granted the \$600 policy without examining the property of Marks or his place of residence, or making any inquiries as to his having taken out a previous policy. The Marshal complains very much about the careiess manner in which policies are granted at the instance of insurance agents, and says that their general manner of transacting business is simply paying a premium on arson, and multiplying this helinous crime more rapidly than justice can overtake it. He calls on the authorities to prevent the granting of policies at the request of irresponsible parties, who generally have no interest but their own to subserve. Co. . who, under oath, stated that he granted the \$600 policy

GOUGE'S VENTILATED PRESERVING ROOMS. for the preservation of Means, Fruits and Vegetables. To extensive as Now York City Hotels and private houses.

Pamphlets on ventilation out free.

HENRY A. GOUGE, No. 234 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

Spring style for 1962. Gentlemen who appreciate a fine Hat, a light Hat, and a list of magnificent propertiess, are invited to examine the Spring thats just introduced by Espansonnio, No. 110 Nassaugal. THE CALIFORNIA AND NEW-YORK EMPLOY-

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS .- BROUGHTON & WY-

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM GLASGOW—In steam-bip Caledonia, March 3.—James Don aldson, Mr. and Mrs. Chatworthe, Mr. If. F. O't onnell, C. S. Murray, Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Moses Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Met arter and 3 children, Mrs. and Miss Glaub, Heary Freech, Hobb., McAfle, Mrs. Wills, Miss Ryan, Mrs. and Aliss Carry, H. McGregor.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Caledonia, McDonaid, Giangow, Peb. 13, mdse, and pass.
Steamship Australasian, McMickin, Liverpool, Feb. 20, mdse, and

Steamship Anatralasian, McMickin, Liverpool, Feb. 20, under, and Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, mass, and pass Steamship Steamile, Baber, New-Orleans, males, and pass. Steamship Menis, Davis, Fravadence under, and pass. Steamship Menis, Davis, Fravadence under, and pass. Steamship Gaistea, Nye, Providence, miss, and pass. Sing Faisslins, Faiterson, Cardenas, 11 days, sugar. Salled in company with brigs Hattle histop for New-York. High Jabel, Murray, Cardenas, 10 days, uncluses. Salled in company with brigs Anna Mitchell and Morancy, and solir, Blinabeth' for New-York. Schr. C. E. McConville, Fletcher, Cape Hartlen Feb. 3, via Port-au-Platte Feb. 10, logowood and hides. Left in port, such. Port-au-Platte India, General Salled, Schr. Schr. Tiche, Gaines, George's Banks, Sch. Schr. Ticher, Haynes, George's Banks, Sch. Schr. Ticher, Haynes, George's Banks, Sch. McMicker, Prantin D. Nelson, Kenny, George's Banks, Sch. McMicker, Haynes, George's Banks, Sch. McMicker, Haynes, George's Banks, Sch. McMicker, Prantin D. Nelson, Kenny, George's Banks, Sch. McMicker, Haynes, George's Banks, Sch. McMicker, Providence, Little David, Klüsnbethpert, Jan. McMicker, Previdence, Jan. McMicker, Previdence, Jan. McMicker, Previdence, Jan. McMicker, Previdence, Jan. McMicker, McMicker, Previdence, Jan. McMicker, Previdence

M. I. Barliett, Norwalk, Matte, Provisience, Jas. M. Baylis, Elizabethport, J. P. Hazard, New-Haven, J. Goodspeed, Elizabethport, A. Hraton, Provisience, War Eagle, Provisience, S. P. Golwin, Stamford, Circle, Connecticut River, Two Fannies, Northport, Fannie Barrett, Rocaland, Cruszde, Miljatone Point, Sarah Elizabeth, Cold Spring, Bart, Stamford, Horace, New-Haven,

R ADD COASTWISE,
Heilons, Chiston.
Lettle David, Elizabethport,
Proseer, Frevidence,
Hina Pharo, Risabethport,
Miller, Providence,
Laura S. Watson, Previdence,
John Oner, Bridgeport,
Maria, Greenwich,
Henry B. Drew, Bridgeport,
Knight, Warren, R. I.
Oarust, East Greenwich,
Salile Merritt, Northport,
A. G. Paase, New-Haven,
Thos. Hennett, Fall River.

Steamships Colorado and Samaria, for Liverpool; Hattersa, Norfiships Samuel Russell, Shanghai; Lake Ontario, Norfolk; bark S.
Hobbrook, Harana, and ship Myshu for Yokohama, anchored in Quantities.

Entine.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
FOUNTESS MONIOR, Va., March 2—Passed in, brig Romwils from Natists. Passed out, steamer Baitimore for Bremen; schooler Neille Trent for Trindtad; Reta for Charleston.

NAVANNAH, March 2.—Arrived, steamships San Salvador and Moutgomery, from New York; sehr. Campbell, from Baitimore. Cleared, steamship Thames, for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, March 3.—Arrived, steamship Moro Castle, arrived this morning from New York.

SPOKEN.

Brig Niagara, from Clenfuegos for New York, March I, lat. 25,50, lon. 22.

U. S. Liout-House Dayot. Tomerinsville, Staten Island, N. T. March J. 1909. —Two spar buors painted with white and black perpendicular stripes have been placed to mark the channel of the bar and the other inside) at the entrance to Rocksway Inlet; but the buors must not always be relied upon by persons bound across the bar, for the channel is smight the changes by gales, and none but those experienced is its drilling character should attempt to use it. but those experiences is in triting.
By order of the Light-House Board.
A. Leptow Cass, L. H. Inspector

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. Will Sell at Auction,

THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, TWO MAGNIFICENT

Extra Sized Lots, On the West Side of the

GRAND BOULEVARD. Lying 55 feet South of

Seventy-second-st.

KEROSENE LIGHTS PERFECTED IVES' PATENT LAMPS, THE SAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST.

PRICES REDUCED.

WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS GAS FIXTURES ADAPTED FOR BURNING KEROSENE OR GAS.
JULIUS IVES & Co., No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y. PROF. ADAMS's STEAM BRICK KILN.

This KILN is just potented, and practically demonstrated on a large scale in this city. It burns the entire Kiln of both red and free bricks perfectly suiform in hardness and color-none being over-burned, nor under-burned. It burns hime, potters, tiles, and all similar goods. IT WILL BURN A WHOLE KILN OF HARD, PINK, ERD, AND

UNIFORMLY BEAUTIFUL PRESSED BRICKS. The principle is new, and similar to smoking a cigar. It saves fael either wood or coal; distributes the heat antiformit, without regard to wind or weather; dries and burns in the same Kilu; emits no smoke; has no arches, and requires no shilled labor to set it; easy to load and na-load, not being higher than a man can reach; easy to bure; caused be chilled; chesply built and very durable. State, county, and yard rights for sais. Address COHN & COX, No. 119 South Fourth-st., Rooms No. 25 and 28, Philadelphia; or COX & DAVENPORT, No. 81 Washingtonst., Room 24, Boston, Mass. Send for Circulars.

C. F. A. HINRICHS, Successor to M. WERCKMEISTER,

has removed. March 4, to the spacious premises, NOS. 29, 31, AND 33 PARK-PLACE, N. W. cerner of Churchest, sp stairs, where, with better accommodations, he will continue the FANCY GOODS, CHINA. GLASS, and TOY BUSINESS, as carried on for the last @ years at No. 150 Broadway. Thanking his customers for past favors, he respectfully solicits the continuance of their patronage, and invites them, as well as the public generally, to favor him with their spilers.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE,
beautiful PRENCH NOTE PAPER.

Five quires for \$1 stamped. HOMEOPATHIC CROUP AND COUGH For safe at the New-York Romeonathle Pharmacy, No. 123, Bowny,

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT—All

Combined at J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 Rad

Twenty-eighth-st: open day and evening: \$20 a year. J. Wood's Panul

Parior Gymnasium for families. Price. \$10.

Ball, Black & Co., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, CAMEOS,

Byzantine Mosaics, CORALS. TIFFANY & Co.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, N. T.

SILVERWARE

OF THEIR OWN MAKE, AND SELECTIONS FROM THE BEST

DINNER, DESSERT,

TEA SERVICES,

WEDDING PRESENTS, CASE GOODS, AND TABLE ARTICLES OF STERLING QUALITY,

TIPPANY & Co., HAVING THEIR OWN PACTORY, ARE ENABLED TO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR SPECIAL ARTICLES WITH FACILITY. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & Co., HAVE REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS STORE,

314 & 316 BROADWAY, N. Y., Where they are now prepared to show the LARGEST and MOST COM-

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, That has ever been offered in this market, and they beg the attention of

MIDDLETOWN

HEALING SPRING WATER.

GRAYS & CLARK,

MIDDLETOWN, VERMONT. J. HOPE, General Agent for New-York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. No. 82 FIFTH AVE., Cor. Fourteenth-st., E. Y.

No. See Priville Avis., Cor. Fourteenthest, S. T.

This Water is performing the most wonderful cares yet known, in the
shortest time, and is Unitly a Likb for all diseases of the hibod and shing
care all Screeniums affections, Including Bresipelas, Sait Rhenn, Tumors,
Ulcerious and Cancerous Affections; also, Rhennathin, Dyspease, Liven
Compiant, Uterine, Kodney, and Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Sphills,
Diabetes, Pics, Founde Weakness, General Deblifty, Catarris, Incipiens
Cossumytion, Neuralgia, and effectual whenever the system requires
parifying, regulating, and building up. Hundreds of testimoulals of cures
can be aboven.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

Dwellings, Churches, Motels, &c.

Steamboats, Lodges, THE LARGEST STOCK OF SUPERIOR GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. GOOPS FITTED AND PUT DOWN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE STORES AND LOFTS OF

GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 CANAL-ST., AND No. 31 HOWARD-ST., A FEW DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY. HOUSEHOLD BLESSINGS.

UNION WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER, admitted to be the best and most durable in the market, warranted to wash perfectly without souking, rubbing or boiling, and will save its cost

Under the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY, this dangerous disease is now successfully cured. His calebrated HERNIA LOTION for bathing the afficted parts, while swearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, has cured the most obsticate cases. Pamphieta for 10 cests, giving tull information. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 600

Safety Hoisting MACHINERY.

THE CELEBRATED



WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches, 6:15 and \$20. Chains, \$2 to \$5. Remember our only office, C. E. COLLINS & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Names at, opposite the Post-Office (up stairs.)

MISTOFTHE MORNING TONIC BITTER C VITHE CREAT APPETIZER-SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS O At Wholesale by S. M. BARNETT & Co., No. 74 Frit. 23